THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. CHILD STUDY IN ITS RELATION TO

THE WOMAN QUESTION. Interesting Results of Prof. Earl Barnes's Work in California and in England The Universal Discontent and Rebellion Among Women-The Geographic Aspect Suffrage Question in America, of the se-called "child study" may be dismissed as a fad.

out that if intelligently prosms of the age. One of the d successful investigators the department of education niversity be came very near surrection among California triking proof that most chil-All that kept the walls sinct was that each mother hidren to be the exception rule. Two years ago Prof. cambridge, England, to do ark and attracted so much attheories that he was pressed the university and a permaearches there he had the proposed to the boys and

w up, and why?" oys who returned answers only willing to be women-one bescause "the female sex is good de but it is hard for the male About 35 per cent, of the nd girls showed a pathetic obway in which women are saced that a man's lot is far coman's. Most of the boys The girls want to be men have watched the mother do and have decided that the father best of life. "They pay men "Women are always cheated is own way at home and enjoy s work is done and have a holigo all over the world, but women tay at home." "Men can talk politics "A man can belong to trades

discriminating little creatures. A few an because it is God's will." "I would o be a woman because nature made "I would er people and mea have just feeling "I want to be a woman so and swear at them and make them "Women have to suffer and be strong that is a noble lot.

nan question. Women of the present

s and keep his job, because nobody will

there are too many women in the

ke it, while plenty of women will take hers.

are censured for their discontent; it is the unfortunate result of new condieducation, of industrial changes, of liberty in all directions; but here we this same discontent in embryo, and submission. From the cradle these ren have observed the vast difference in favor of the former. They have it most conspicuous in the home, but exding also into the domain of labor, politics, ambition. "A man is more useful than "A woman cannot be anything "A man has many chances of beg great, a woman hasn't any." These are few of scores of similar childish opin-They were not the result of any agitaon, any teaching, but simply the honest exof the keen, clear-eyed opinions of a ild, which often are preternaturally acute. t if the same question should a similar number of grown less would be impossible to of 302 men anywhere who women. Whether 65 per women. Whether sa per would voluntarily remain After the experience of the added to the observation of the overbirdened with child-bearing a large measure of freedom, possible to have been born women. I were taken of the masses, of the boor, of the overworked mothers lies, of the badly-treated wives, of taken of the badly-treated wives, of taken of the overworked mothers lies, of the badly-treated wives, of taken be been to be a manuely of the badly-treated wives and the badly-treated with the safety of the power to be a gradge against the fate which a women instead of men. The er cent, would accept the Divine laced by the plous belief that women ter chance than men of getting to

r chance than men of getting to for this discontent Admitting that by wally handicapped in nee, shall this be acfor increasing this ages to woman has been to this e unfitted by nature for, many d to prove by actual ex-us this may be a mistaken mit you to hold property efore you never shall have demonstrate the truth kept in ignorance and denied ise logic should be applied

nain in that condition and over you. What chance the development of these to blace these men in subs of trust and responsibility
busher ones, and to arouse
the promise of full power
re prepared for it. Exactly
lod has been employed in
a among all of the so-called
Every effort has been made
with to the inferior position
wen declared that God and to the inferior position declared that God and notead of offering every enable them to rise above ess and the few brave have recognized the lections urged agains an occupation, to control ly, all at length have been missis are ended. Men d they are pleased with a them. Women have ppy possession of thi and they have infringed

gain the victory the distribution of this universal among women? There chove the cause. One can would be sick unto ching, ever-increasing id be anxious to secure that for the good of the amounty they would latten and have women acceler pursuits of life, of intelligence who does

Women are demanding only what is reasonable and just and right-simply fair play. If able and just and right-simply fair play. If our advanced civilization stands for anything it stands for this—fair play among nations and among individuals. If our own Govern-ment means anything it means equality of rights—not merely between man and man, but also between man and woman. The man who is unwilling to grant to every other man. but also between man and woman. The man who is unwilling to grant to every other man, and to all women, the full liberty which he himself enjoys is not entitled to that liberty. Women do not desire to take away from any man one single right which he possesses, they only want individual freedom for themselves. Let the man who denies this sit down in solitude, look himself in the face and search his coul for justification.

In a recent article on coeducation Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College cuts the trest of the Boston Transcript for declaring that the question is by no means settled in the East, however it may be in the West. She says: East, however it may be in the West." She says: The Transcript does well to recognize the geographic aspect of the question, but it quite overestimates inc importance of Eastern opinion and custom. As we facts are worth noting. West of the seventy-sixth meridian there is no large college for women, neither is there any large ediege for the facts of the development of the Mest, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific is not asking New England. What had we better do in this matter? Coeducation is a part of the development of the West. Colleges and universities, established by private munificence, open wide their doors to women. But it is the State university, with its vast background of high schools, to which the young people of the West are looking nore and more for their education. "A bill proposing the establishment of two separate State university plants, one for young men and another for young women, would meet quick derision in any Western legislature.

Because the Eastern colleges for women are

meet quick derision in any Wesiern legislature.

Because the Eastern colleges for women are full to overflowing, the Transcript draws the conclusion that public opinion believes "separate education to be the safest and most satisfactory." It ignores the fact that there are only three or four women's colleges in the country whose curriculum is equal to that of the better class of men's colleges, and that parents who object to coeducation and yet want their daughters well educated, must crowd them into these few schools. Prof. Hayes makes this strong point:

It is a mistake to suppose that the Eastern colleges.

Hayes makes this strong point:

It is a mistake to suppose that the Eastern colleges for women are furnishing the major contingent to the ranks of the educated women of the country. In one of these colleges 45 per cent of its students came last year from New England only, and nearly a third of the whole number enrolled were from Massachusetts alone. The number of Western women in Eastern colleges for women will bear no comparison with the great aggregate of Western women who enter the co-councational institutions of the West. And this aggregate is increased by women fron the East.

The article closes with this paragraph.

The article closes with this paragraph:

If Eastern opinion and example ruled Western
opinion and action, if the views of a few hundred stulents in New England made any serious difference to
he whole country, if preference for a division of loerests of boys and girls as manifested in a few coleges, were indicative of a general social movement
oward the allenation of men's affairs and women's
uffairs, the matter might indeed be considered as havnig a grave sociological aspect. But an examination
of the dominant facts makes it tolerably clear that the
fisturbance over coeducation is local and unlimporbance over coeducation is local and unimpor It is best not to take New England provincial

To enter into an extended argument in favor of coeducation is like threshing over old straw. That question is settled, and Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart can do no more than bark at its heels.

In Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech accepting one-third of his nomination, he called upon the world at large to "Behold a republic in which every citizen is a soverign." In an interview, a few days later, he said: "Give us the right to legislate and we will settle every classifier, which concerns the Augustian which concerns the Augustian. us the right to legislate and we will settle every question which concerns the American people, but when you take away from us the right to govern ourselves, then that is the question which must be settled." A short time ago, when asked his views on the enfranchisement of women, he said he "had never studied the subject and could not give an opinion." Would Mr. Bryan consider any citizen "a soverign" who was deprived of the right of representation? Whom does he mean by "us" when he says, "Give us the right to legislate," and talks about Whom does he mean by "us" when he says, "Give us the right to legislate," and talks about "Taking away from us the right to govern?" Does he mean simply "us men?" And if this is not "imperialism," what is it?

One of the most prominent newspaper women in California is Miss Mabel Clare Craft. After taking a degree at the State University she completed the full course of the Hastings Law College and then took up newspaper work for the love of it, and has been for a number of years one of the principal reporters on the San Francisco Chronicle. When the soldiers came home from the Philippines she was put in full charge of the "story," with ten reporters, a tug and a launch under her supervision. For her remarkable services here she was rewarded by being made editor of the "Sunday Supplement," which she now has conducted for nearly a year, which is distinguished for its literary features. "And so, you see, the university education tells in the end," she writes in a private letter. "I do take such pride in showing that a woman can get out the whole supplement, as well as that sloppy mush called the Woman's Page. You will rejoice with me in the fact that its circulation has very largely increased, for this shows that the public does want something up to date."

The husband who has appealed to THE SUN to know what influence he can bring to bear in order to reclaim his wife, who is becoming a hopeless drunkard, should be referred to a committeee of those wives who are continually committeee of those wives who are continually engaged in this same struggle with intemperate husbands. Generations of drunken men have produced the inevitable consequence. The old theory that the whole family could depend on the righteouness of the wife for salvation is no longer tenable. Science has demonstrated that the daughters are likely to inherit the tendencies of the father, and thus there is even more danger that a taste for intoxicants should be transmitted to them than to the sons. In olden times the rigidity of public opinion held this inclination in check in the case of women, although it frequently found vent in the use of drugs; but modern relaxation along these lines, the ease with which they can procure liquors of all kinds, the social customs which permit their use, undoubtedly are resulting in considerable intemperance among women Men have reason to feel alarmed. It is possible that they may have to experience in some degree what women have endured for centuries. They may learn the utter uselessness of argument or appeal. In agony of spirit they may see the home wrecked, the children abandoned, the family disgraced, while they look on in the helplessness of despair. They never can realize what women have suffered from this cause until they themselves have passed through the Gethsemane. And what then? Will men and women go down together into the depths? Or will men join with women in the redemption of the race?

The Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, at its recent annual convention, adopted a resolution to establish these societies among women, and declared in the preamble; "The virtue of its women. The mothers form the habits of the young." The old, old way of putting the whole burden of responsibility on woman! Fathers have just as much influence as mothers in forming the habits of children, and all the mother's example. He alone is responsible for the conditions beyond the small compass of the home, and it is these which determine most largely the habits of a lifetime. No more ob engaged in this same struggle with intemperate Generations of drunken men have

AT THE BIRD STORE WINDOW.

Many People Who Stop to Look in at the Pets

on Exhibition. There are few of the city's many show windows that attract more attention than the hird store window. There are always people looking in here, at the birds or at the small animals shown, squirrels and that sort of thing; and it might be that at some familiar place often passed one would see always a bunch of men and boys thus engaged; commonly, enough of them in number to cover the window front, and often so many that they would stand look-

ing over one another's shoulders to get a look in.

It is a window that attracts men of all ages, men of years as well as young men, perhaps because they love the birds or the animals, or because the sight of these things takes them to nature, to the fields and the woods. Children of both sexes and all ages love the bird store window and flatten their noses against its panes. Not so many women stop, though perh aps more would if there were not already there so many men and boys, for, when opportunity presents, women do stop. As, for instance, one seen the other day at the window of this shop, where almost always there are people looking in. She had a big bundle of trousers wrapped around with a cloth, held in her arms in front of her, which she was carrying home to work on. She stopped and looked in at the bird store window, at the birds in the cares, birds of various kinds and sizes and colors, interested in them as the men had been, but apparently in a different sort of way. It seemed as though they interested her more in a personal way; it was as though each bird had to her an individuality. They were not associated in her mind with visions of hunting and of greet fields and of the woods and so on, but regarded for their personal selves alone; and she would have liked to have one of those pretty birds to keep her company and to talk or sing to her as she worked. there so many men and boys, for, when op

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Mountain Climbers

From the Westminster Gasette. Toward the high places of the earth they strain Painfully, with strong effort, and at last Reach the far peaks eternally made fast With ice and show, lest man, there dwelling, stain The great white stlence; none can there remain

Friend of my heart. Ant I remember when We gained the soul's high places hand in hand. And knew of things undreamed on common day Alas! we might not size there; but since then We go with faces set unto that land. Returning thither through divided ways.

Love.

From the Denver Evening Times.

And what is love? It is a thrill
That percolates throughout your breast
And sweetly lickles you until
You're in a state of wild unrest!
It is an efferveseing sense.
Of sparkling rapture; sort of fize
Of sparkling rapture; sort of fize
It makes you arouk with bliss! It is
A sweet phantasmagorian dream
That comes upon you while awake

From the Denver Evening Post.

A sweet phantasmagorian dream
That comes upon you white awake
And monkeys with you till you seem
With pent up bliss to fairly ache!
And that is love; at least that be
The way it always works on me!
POPSIE MCSWAT. Pilot, Lan' De Boat!

De win' blow soft from de heavenly sho'.

Pilot, lan' de boat. backs soon carry de loads no mo', ot, lan' de boat. De han's on deck an' dey all done gwine To hit de bank wif de long tow line. Den de ransom' chillun all rise an' shine, Pilot, ian' de boat.

De roostehs stan'in' 'roun' de long stage plank. Pilot, lan' de boat.

Soon gwine to lanch 'er to de Zion bank,
Pilot, lan' de boat.

De bright sho' etrowded wif de angel ban'
Come down to de levee fo' to see us lan',
Dey'il tell us "howdy" wif a welcome han',
Pilot, lan' de boat.

She's loaded down wif de poo' los' sheep, Pilot, lan' de boat. De current's swif' an' de wateh's deep, Pilot, lan' de boat. Priot. lan' de boat.

De wheels poun' nard on de riveh's breast.

De sun gwine down in de flery west.

We's nea' de po't of eternal rest.

Pilot. lan' de boat.

We's all dead weary, fo' de trip was long, Pilot, lan' de boat.
De deck han's singin' de landin' song.
Pilot, lan' de boat.
De toll an' sorrow ob de trip am past. De toll an' sorrow ob de trip am past, De flag done lowered from de lackstaff mast, Ve climb de levee an' we make her fast, Pilot, lan' de boat.

De steam's shut off an' she's roun'tn' to De steam's shut off an's he's roun'in' to,
Pilot, lan' de boat,
De captain singin' wif de coal-black crew.
Pilot, lan' de hoat.
We hea' de tinkle of de engine bell.
De waves wash de landin' from de ol' boat's swell,
Pa'well, ol' riveh, bid yo' long fa'well,
Pilot, lan' de boat.

The Empress Dowager.

From the San Francisco News-Letter. In the turbulent Land of the Jasamine, of the queue and the almond eye,
A lady rules and you bet she rules!)
And name it is just Tsu Tst.
Though she isn't the hub of a woman's club.
New woman and all that game.
She's an unadorned Feminine Autocrat,
And she gets there (you bet!) just the same.

When she wants a thing done in her happy realm. He it murder or war or Joss.
She never lacks friends to accomplish her ends,
And it's easy to see who's boss;
Though she's much like the queen who a thousand Ruled the roost as imperial dame.

She can give cards and spades to your up-to-date

And she gets there (you bet!) just the same. She isn't so much on the platform spiel.

On ballot box talks and all that.

Nor does she appear in a masculine gear.

In trousers and brother's stiff hat:

She's too much engrossed with affairs of her own. (Some neat little tricks I could name).

To worry or vex with the woes of her sex—
But she gets there (you bet!) just the same.

She isn't emancipated at all
Like dames of our civilized climes;
What she doesn't know about Herr Max Nordau,
Would fill Nordau's books many times.
She's 'downtrodden, shackled, the servant of man,
Oppressed with her herliage, shame'—
But in spite of her (ate I'm constrained to relate,
She gets there (you bet!) just the same.

She doesn't talk much on her natural right.
But she'll stand for a row in Pekin,
And her wink on the quiet is good for a riot
Among the riff raf of Tientsin.
And many a noble who wears the blue plume
Turns pale at the sound of her name,
And sadly reflects that, in spite of her sex,
She gets there (alast) just the same.

For she is a relie of years gone by nd ruled by the wile of a post of And got there (you bet!) just the same.

W. A. IRWIN.

Song of the Little Villages.

From the Boston Pilot. The pleasant little villages that grace the Irish Down among the wheat fields—up amid the whins.

The little white-walled villages crowding close together.
Clinging to the Old Sod in spite of wind and weather:

Ballytarsney, Ballymare, Ballyboden, Boyle, Ballingarry, Ballymagorry by the Banks of Foyle, Ballylaneen Ballyporeen, Bansha, Ballyadare, Ballybrack, Ballinalack, Barna, Ballyclare. The cosy little villages that shelter from the mist, Where the great West Walls by ocean spray an

kissed; The happy little villages that cuddle in the sun When blackberries ripen and the harvest work done.
Corrymeda. Croaghakeela, Clogher, Cahireiveen,
Cappaharoe, Carrigaloe, Cashel and Coosheen,
Castlenn and Carrigabili, Crumin, Clara Clane,
Carrigabolt, Carrigaline, Cloghjordan and Coolrain.

The dreamy little villages, where by the fire at night, Old Shanachies with ghostly tale the boldest hearts affright:

The crooning of the wind blast is the walling Ban-And when the silver hazels stir they say the fairles

sigh Klifenora, Klifinnane, Kinnity, Killylea, Klimoganny, Kilitamagh, Klironan and Klirea, Killashandra, Kilmacow, Killiney, Killashee, Killenaule, Killmyshall, Killorgin and Killeagh. Leave the little villages, o'er the black seas go.

Learn the stranger's welcome, learn the exile's woe, Leave the little villages, but think not to forget. Afar they'll rise before your eyes to rack your bosoms Moneymore, Moneygall, Monivea and Moyne, Mullinahone, Mullinavatt, Mullagh and Moon Shanagolden, Shanballymore, Stranorlar and

Toberaheena, Toomyvara, Tempo and Stabane. On the Southern Llanos - north where strange light

Many a yearning exile sees them in his dreams;
Dying voices murmur (passed all pain and care)
"Lot the little villages, food has heard our prayer."
Lisdoonvarna, Lissadii, Lisdargan, Lisnaskea,
Portgienone, Portarlington, Portumna, Portmagee,
Clonegam and Clonegowan, Cloondara and Clonse, God bless the little villages and guard them night and day!

JAMES B. DOLLARD.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

When it's hot, mighty hot.
Don't believe it if your neighbor says it's not
Very hot:
Always keep your old thermometer located at a spot
Where you'll not
Fall to notice that it's hot,
And be sure your every thought
Shall be centred on some subject that is hot,
That is boiling, seething hot—
Hot, hot, hot, hot, hot
Take your coat off and your colar off and swat
Any man who tries to tell you that it's not
Ital'as hot
Here as where the happy, happy Hottentot
And a lot
Of your other fellow creatures have to squat
In the shadows of the palms, where ice is never, never

brought—
brought—
brought—
Where a cold is never caught—
Fan yourself and keep a going on the trot—
Keep compilaining that it's hot,
Keep declaring that it's rot
To imagine that it's not

Heastly hot, Hot, hot, hot, hot, hot, hot, hot— Always fume and fret and bother when it's hot!

The Kiss at the Door.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser. In the days of the lance and the spur,
When the hero went forth to the fight,
Oft he corried a token from her,
Whom he worshipped as lover and knight,
And when flerce surged the battle around,
And when close pressed the merciless foe,
"Twas that token that drove off despair
And gave victory's strength to his blow.

Not a here of knighthood am I.

But a warrior in industry's strife.

Where the lance that I wield is my pen.

And the ladye I serve is my wife.

Yet a token I carry each day.

Full as precious as any of yore.

And it stoitens my heart for the fray—

"Its my love's morning kiss at the door.

For his faith will the martyr endure. But wanter the artist's insur'd.
At the blast of the bugic and fife
Is the solder to gailantry fired.
But whatever may others exalt.
For myself I shall ask nothing more
As a prompter to worthlest deeds I han the kiss that I get at the door.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who were the policemen who refused to carry Li Hung Chang during his visit here? J. D. M. THE SUN did not print the names of these distin-

A friend told me that the Government is at the present time coining silver dollars and putting them into circulation at the ratto of 16 to 1. Will you please inform me whether that is a fact?

J. W. P. Yes; just as it has been for the past twenty-two years. When the present stock of bullion is exhausted, we'll stop coining them.

1. Has the Government enough gold on hand to redeem its outstanding notes other than silver certificates?
2. Was not the issue of bonds made in the early part of Cleveland's last Administration to maintain the gold standard rather than to raise money for the expenses of the Government'

1. No. 2. No; that was a pretext.

Please tell me what it costs the Government for each cadet graduated from West Point Military Academy. I mean when you take the running expense and everything into consideration. J. T. L. The appropriations for the Military Academy this year are \$621,774. There are about 480 cadets - the number varies - making each cadet cost about \$1,295 the year; the course occupying four years, the cost of each cadet graduating would be \$5,580. This can be only approximate, however; we do not know of any close statement.

1. The Big Dipper appears to move from almost due west of the North star, at 8 o'clock P. M., to a point near the earth at midnight, making in distance one sixth of a circle around the North star. Does it circle the North star every twenty-four hours or does the motion of this earth make it appears o? 2. I also have noticed that six months ago the Dipper was on the east side of North star; jease explain this. 3. Name stars in Dipper and distance from earth.

1. The change in the earth's position makes the Dipper appear to move. 2. The same reason exists here. 3. Beginning with the "pointer" nearest to the pole star, the seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major are called Alpha, Beta (the pointers), Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, these last three forming the handle. Each of these names is qualified by the name of the constellation, as Zeta Ursæ Majoris, which the Arabians called Mizar.

Kindly state the amount of service of the Southern States in the Spanish war. I mean the number of men from each State who went to Cuba, not who were READER. These regiments from Southern States served in Cuba during the Spanish war: Third Georgia, Twenty third Kansas, Second Louisiana, Sixth Missour First North Carolina, Second South Carolina, First Texas and Fourth Virginia. A Battery, Missouri Light Artillery, served in Porto Rico.

A few days ago I came across a little book entitled "The Constitution of the United States Together With the Amendments," published by B. G. Jansen, 189 Hudson street, New York, in 1853. The amendments given are fourteen in number. Article III. Is the same as that now called Article I., and the rest follow in the same order up to Article XIV., changing the manner of electing the President—which is now called Article XII. Article I. as here given reads. 'After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every 30,000 until the number shall amount to 100, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than 100 representatives, nor less than one representative for every 40,000 persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to 200, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than 200 Representatives, nor more than one representative for every 50,000 persons." "Article II. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." Were such amendments ever adopted and if so, how and when were they gor rid of "The first is of course outgrown and now useless, but the second would have blocked the scandalous "Saiary Grab" of a quarter of a century ago. JOHN N. COHR.

Two amendments in the words you quote were proposed to the first Congress in 1789, and submitted to the States; they were not ratified, however. Dela ware rejected the first. Pennsylvania the second and Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire Rhode Island, New York and Georgia either rejected or ignored them; so they failed of ratification by the necessary three-fourths vote of the States. The comptler of your book seems to have published the Consti tution as it ought to be rather than as it was.

Where may I have access to the poetical works o Dalton Williams, to read or to buy; also, "Songs for Freedom," by the Rev. Michael J. MacHale, Ireland

We do not know where you can be certain of seeing these; but try the Astor Library. Father MacHale's book was published in London in 1880, and may have been republished here; Allibone and Kirk do not mention Williams.

B is right; our gold coin is .900 fine; that is, ninetenths pure gold. In karats it is 21.19-karat gold.

Has Congress passed any law forbidding advertisements being placed on the American flag? What States, if any, have passed such laws? Can this law passed by a State be enforced against a national emblem? H. D. C.

Wethink that a bill to this effect failed to become law. New York has such a law; test it if you want to.

How many colored and how many white people inhabit the Island of Jamaica, especially the cl Kingston and Port Hoyal? Also, mention, if other cities of importance. By the census of 1891 Jamaica had 14,692 whites and 610,579 blacks and half-breeds. Kingston had 46.542 inhabitants: Port Royal is a fort now, not a Town. Savanna-la-Mar is an important town.

city. Next to Kingston, the largest town is Spanish do not know the numbers of whites and blacks in the

Please give an explanation of how New Jersey came to be spoken of as "out of the Union."

JERSEYMAN.

Because of a tax laid on each person crossing the State by rail. In 1830 the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was organized: it was required to pay 8 cents for each passenger carried across the State About the same time the Camden and Amboy Railroad was chartered; it had to pay 10 cents for each passenger. The two companies were consolidated in 1831, and paid 10 cents for each passenger. The New Jersey Railroad, chartered in 1832, had to pay s cents. The tax was taken off some years ago.

What is the significance of the word "radius," when speaking of the "steaming radius of a battleship". J. E. Shieldes. The word is misused here; it means really the distance which a vessel can steam at a certain rate of speed when she starts with her bunkers nominally ull of coal. There is no suggestion of a circle in

this use of the word. A man makes a machine. Later another man makes a machine, exactly similar. It is understood that the second man had absolutely no knowledge of the machine made by the first man. Has the second man also a moral right to call himself the inventor or originator of the machine. D. N. W. We think that he has a moral right to call himself

an inventor, even if not the inventor; even though he may not get a patent. J. W. McC .- We do not know the quotation "Wo man is to man what the string is to the bow."

Edwin F. -You can get directions for using dyna

mite in blasting from the makers of the explosive. Fred - You can't copyright the name of a medicine

you can register it. Address the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. H. A. D.-The poem, "Oh, why should the spirit

of mortal be proud?" was written by William Knox, a

Scotsman, born in 1780; died in 1825. M. For - Adlai, the first name of Mr. Bryan's part ner, is a Biblical name; it appears in 1. Chronicles, xxvii., 29, and means "my witness, my ornament."

H. W. W. - The time from Jersey City to Oakland Cal., made by Jarrett & Palmer's special train in 1876 was 83 hours 39 minutes 6 seconds; it was made

from June 1 to 4 of that year. A. T. Mitchell - So far as we know, petroleum is not used in making roads; in a crude form it is used by some railroads to lay the dust and keep the bal-lasting well packed. Write to the Agricultural Department, Roads Division, Washington, D. C., for

information. H. Ducker - There is a different name for the col lection in a body of almost every different kind of animals or fishes. Whales form a "school," as do porpoises and dolphins; herrings come in "shoals." The original word was shoal according to the dic tionaries, school being a corruption.

C. H. T .- James Fisk, Jr., was shot on Jan. 1872, and died the next day. Stokes had one trial in which the jury disagreed; another where he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged; a third, where he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After he had served his term, he was restored to citizenship by Gov. Cleveland.

Riley Champlin. - These Democrats, Populists, Silverites and Independents voted for the treaty of peace with Spain: Allen, P.; Butler, P.; Clay, D., Faulkner, D.; Gray, D; Harris, P.; Jones of Nevada S.; Kenney, D.; Kyle, Ind.; Lindsay, D.; McEnery; D.; McLaurin, D.; Morgan, D.; Pettus, D.; Stewart, S.; Sullivan, D.; Teller, S. The Senate was com. posed of 90 members; 47 Republicans, 34 Democrats. & Populists, 3 Silverites and 1 Independent.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Tuesday, Aug. 28, is primary day in New York. The voting hours are from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M. Forty one thousand Democrats and 17,000 Republicans voted in the primary contests of a year ago.

The statement has been widely published that the Prohibitionists of Kentucky supported Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, in the election of a year ago, and that their nomination of former Congressmen White for Governor at the recent Louisville convention is an element of peril to Mr. Yerkes, the Republican candidate. This is incorrect. The Prohibitionists of Kentucky did not support the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky last year. They had their own candidate, Wallace, who polled 2,346 votes, just 37 less than the majoritywhich Taylor received.

In five West Side districts there are factional contests for leadership in Tammany Hall this year. They are the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twentyfirst and Twenty third, the same districts, except the Twenty-first, in which there were similar contests a mary contest is an aid to future harmony, does not get much support from this elecumstance. The Republicans have only two factional contests this year n the districts south of Fourteenth street. There are few factional contests on the East Side this year.

Both North Dakota and South Dakota elect Governors this year. North Dakota was carried by McKinley and South Dakota by Bryan in 1896.

On June 6, 1895, the Westchester villages of the Bronx valley, of which stirring Wakefield is the chief, were annexed to the city of New York. They had by the census made in July, 1895, a total populatton of 17,000. Their present population, as re turned by the Federal census, is 25,085, a gain of nearly 50 per cent. in five years.

The Gundlach family, in number twenty-five, of Belleville, Ill., have changed from Bryan to McKinley supporters during the last week. They are deseribed as "simon-pure Democrats-the kind that roted for Andrew Jackson." The Franchise Tax League, organized to promote

the cause of municipal ownership by the support, at the municipal election of 1901, of a Mayoralty candidate committed to this principle, has as one of its most active members a skilled organizer in New York politics, Henry Nichols. The office hours of the Board of Armory Commis-

stoners, it is announced, are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays until 12 M. Persons having bustness with the Armory Commissioners, however, are notified officially that they should address "Thomas L. Feltner, Secretary, Stewart Building."

Ex Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of the Thirty-eighth district, which includes Broome Tioga and Cortland countles. It is Republi-

Until a few years ago Republicans were numerous n the Ninth and Sixteenth wards, but radical changes in population there have left the Republicans n a minority so small that they poll less than 30 per cent, of the vote cast in the Seventh and Ninth Assembly districts. In the former, the expectations of ex-Alderman Keahon, a former Republican, of Republican support in his contest for the Tammany leadership, have been disappointed.

Chicago is to elect a Mayor in April. Graeme Stewart. Illinois member of the Republican National Committee: John M. Harlan, William Boldenweck, Judge Elbridge Hancey and William J. Moxley are among the prospective claimants for the Republican nomination. President Boldenweck of the Sanitary District Board claims the largest German support Friends of Judge Hanecy say that Congressman Lorimer at the Peoria Convention pledged his support to the Judge for the city memination. Judge Carter's friends on the North Side are favorable to ex-Alder

No headway has been made this year in persuading the New York Police Commission to accept the voting machines which have been tested in several cities The machines cost \$500 each, and as there are about 1,300 election districts in the city, the initial expense of installing them would be large. Last fall 225 machines were used in the State, in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Ithaca, Albion, Canisteo and

The rival factions in the United Colored Democracy have come together. Abraham Lincoln Meyers of Syracuse and Edward Everett Lee were the leaders of the rival factions. They are opposed to government without the consent of the governed-abroad but not at home. It would appear that they have not heard from North Carolina.

According to Tammany authority, there is talk nominating Abraham Levy for Judge of the City | I wish to certify that no one in this village Court, the position created by the Legislature last winter.

In accordance with the traditional custom, the campaign of the Republicans in Maine was opened in

Buffalo, the only city of the first class in New York outside of New York city, has uniformly had a full supply of candidates for Governor, but rarely gets a nomination from either party. Troy, a minor city, usually Democratic, has furnished the Republicans with their nominee for Governor twice in recent years. Elmira, a small town when compared with Buffalo. has furnished one or other of the political parties with their candidates for Governor six times. Watertown has supplied the candidate twice. Brooklyn twice. Utica twice. Jamestown twice. Rochester once and New York city on several occasions; but Buffalo has only furnished a candidate once in the State's re cent history and that candidate, did not serve out the term to which he was elected.

The Governor of New York to be elected in November will have considerable power of appointment Among the heads of departments whose terms expire is the State Commissioner of Excise appointed in April, 1896. The term of the Commissioner is five

years and confirmation by the Senate is required. The attempted substitution of State for national issues in the important Illinois election this year has not thus far proved very successful. The opponents of Bryan and Bryanism are against all Democratic nominees, and the Republican candidate for Governor, Richard Yates, will get, from present indications, the

CHINA AS MR. WANG SEES IT. After the Storm and Stress the Country Will Be Occidentalized.

Mr. Wang Chung Huei, the Chinese Consul General at Callao, Peru, arrived here Friday aboard the Panama Railroad steamship Hudon, from Colon. He was met by the Chinese Consul at this port and spent the night at the local consulate. He will go to Washington to-day and report to the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting-fang. Mr. Wang Chung Huei speaks English fluently and did not object to being interviewed. He said that he regretted exceedingly that his country had become involved in trouble with the Powers. What appears I to be a grave and perilous thing for I him was in reality a thessing in disguise, however. The effect of it would be to put the Conservatives, who had long retarded the progress of the Chinese, in the background. The Reformers would obtain control of the country and the best ideas of Western civilization would be adouted.

Reformers would obtain control of the country and the best ideas of We-tern civilization would be adonted.

All the young men who had been outside of China realized how backward the Chinese had been, and that their only hope was to abandon the tools and the methods of their ancestors and make an effort to keep up with the Western procession, as the Japanese had done since 1878 Japan had been transformed by the adoption of Western ideas, and there was no reason why China should not follow the example of the Japs. Mr. Wang said that he had travelled extensively and realized how much in the rear of the West the Chinese were, and how earnestly they should strive to bring themselves into closer contact with Western methods.

Mr. Wang said that he believed that a new and more glorious China would emerge from the ordeal of riot and rebellion caused by the Roxers. He said that the Chinese looked to the United States to help them out of their trouble and to set them in the right path, and that he believed they would not be disappointed. believed they would not be disappointed.

Sat Upright in His Shrond. From the Cincinnati Enquirer,

From the Cincinnali Enquirer,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20.—Henry Ganzert, a native of Germany, 38 years old, was struck upon the head by a forty-pound hammer at the Richmond Locomotive Works early last week. He was unconscious until Friday, when the doctors pronounced him dead. His brother, who lives in the North, was telegraphed to come to Richmond, and friends went to work to prepare the body for burial. The coffin was ordered, but while the undertaker was engaged in the work of shrouding the supposed corpse signs of life were discovered, and very soon Ganzert was able to sit up in a semi-conscious condition, but could give no account of the experience which he had suffered. He lived until this morning, but did not regain consciousness, Those who tried to get from him a statement as to whether or not he was aware that he had been given up for dead were unable to do so. The body will be buried to-morrow afternoon Ganzert was a contractor and well-to-do citizen.

WEDDINGS IN WAR TIMES. Marriages in Besieged Towns, on Battlefields and in Hospitals.

From London Tit-Bita. One of the most notable features in connection with the siege of Kimberley is the callous way in which the inhabitants treated the Boer bombardment, even finding time to celebrate three weddings during the progress of hostilities.

However unique this may seem, reference to past campaigns will reveal other cases of a similar nature. Even after the slaughter of Waterloo two weddings came off in the field, one being especially pathetic in detail. A young officer in a well-known cavalry regiment ent direct from England was ordered to leave home a few days before he was to have been married, and his flancée, disappointed and anxious at the turn things had taken, decided to follow him, despite his protests. This she did unknown to her lover and was in the neighborhood when the great battle was fought. After the victory she failed to gain any news

him, so, thinking he must have fallen, employed a peasant, and together they searched the field before the work of rescueing the wounded was begun. After some hours she came upon him, lying half buried beneath a bloody heap of his own comrades and dead horses in that part of the field where the conflict had raged flercest. He was not dead, and at his request she sent the peasant for a priest and not long afterward they were mated, where he lay, only to be separated a little later by death.

A burly guardsman furnished the next case in point, which was a happier one, for beyond a wound in the right arm the bridegroom was in excellent health and spirits. The marriage was celebrated at daybreak on the morning who had a moment before been reading mass over the slain.

Even the misery which existed in thetrenches

who had a moment before been reading mass over the slain.

Even the misery which existed in thetrenches before Sebastopol during the creary winter of 1854 was broken by a weiding celebrated in actual battle, the desultory firing from the city forts and the corresponding beoming of our guns taking the place of the "Weiding March." The brice was connected with the nursing department, and had for some time previously been under Miss Florence Nightnigale, until sent nearer the scene of hostilities, where she met and fell in love with a corporal in one of the regiments of foot. Furthermore, one of the first functions held in Sebastopol after its fall by our troops was a wedding ceremony between a young Lietuenant and a Russian girl of noble birth, who had some time prior to the event turned against her country and come over to the British camp. She returned to England with her husband, who eventually became a soldier of repute.

During the siege of Strasburg by the Germans in the war of 1870 no fewer than forty-two weddings were solemnized in the city, even while the enemy's shells were falling in the streets. All of these were safely carried out despite the perilous surroundings with the exception of one, and in this case a shell fell near the happy couple on their way home from the church, killing the brite-groom among a number of others. In another instance a shell struck the church while the ceremony was in progress, bringing down a portion of the tower, but fortunately no one was injured.

Nursing sisters have frequently been wedded to their soldier lovers scarcely before the echoes of battle have died away. After the taking of Cabul in 1879 and the entry of our troops into the city a mosque was utilized for this purpose, the service of course being performed according to the rites of the English Church. The bridegroom was a young lieutenant, who had but just recovered from a wound received in one of the earlier engagements. During the time he was in the hospital he had fallen in love with the lady who nursed h finding his affections were reciprocated, took the first opportunity of leaving her to the hymeneal altar. Many of the officers were present the remainder of the building being packed with the humbler members of the victorious army, and after the ceremony a regimental band accompanied the counle through the city to the lively strains of the 'Wedding March.' Although such marriages have naturally been rather hasty affairs and without the parental permission of the parties concerned, it is astonishing how few have proved unhappy.

THE VILLAGE SICK WATCH. An Episode in a New England Town Interests

a City Man on Vacation. "I spent mine in a New England village," said the quiet man, when asked about his vacation 'I knew no one in the town. I had never been there before. In fact, it was the first time I was ever in New England. I wanted to rest. I did not want to camp out, or rough it. I stopped at the inn, the only one, I believe, the town. City people have an idea that a village is a place where everybody knows everybody else's business, and where nobody talks of anything else. Perhaps I had no business, but evinced the slightest curiosity to find out who I was or from whomas I came If anything I we the curious one. I found myself making in-

quiries. This brings me to my story; "I was sitting on the big porch one night, rather later than was my custom. The stillness was broken occasionally by one person passing, and later another, and so on, until I had seen several men and women go into and come out of a house within my view. I noticed that these people were alone in coming and going. I thought they walked rather more lightly on the sidewalks than people usually do. This however, may have been a fancy.

"While I was wondering what it meant th landlord of the inn stepped upon the porch. I

"While I was wondering what it meant the landlord of the inn stepped upon the porch. I had seen him come out of the house in which I had become interested, but did not recognize him until he came upon me. I encouraged him to stop and he sat down. As soon as I could do so with propriety, I told him that my curiosity had broken the bounds of conventionality, and had almost prompted me to go to the house from which he had come.

"It is nothing new with us, he said, almost in a whisper, but I guess you city people don't have anything of this sort to do. It's just a case of sickness. It's a young man of our village who was taken down several weeks ago, and it finally turned to a case of typhoid, the doctors say. He is the only son of the family. Finally his own people got worn out attending him, and then the villagers took it up. We divide ourselves into watches of four or five; in this case four. You see, most of us are old people in this village. There are not a dozen young people in the place. Old folks can't set up all night, so we go down there, one at a time, and set up with the patient until the next watch relieves us. We carry out the doctor's orders, and give the patient any attention necessary. There is hardly a man or woman in our village who has not been a watcher by some sick-bed at some time. We consider it our duy, We don't know whose turn will come next. Our doctors are like most of us, a little old-fashloned and they don't furnish nurses, as your city doctors do. And we have never had a hospital here, because it wouldn't pay, and most of us kind o' believe that within a few more years there won't be anybody left to be sick. No strangers ever move into this community, and none of our people has left here alive in twenty-five years."

"Before I realized it the landlord passed in and the proper in the party water in the passed in and the proper in the passed in a set of the party water in the passed in a set of the passed in the pass

strangers ever move into this community, and none of our people has left here alive in twenty-five years.

"Before I realized it the landlord passed in and I was again alone. Pretty soon I saw another watcher come out of the house down the street and waik away rather briskly. A half-hour later he roturned with another. I surmised that the other was the doctor. I learned later that my surmise was correct. Another hour passed and another watcher came. He was met at the door by the doctor, who talked with him a few moments, and then they went away. The village watch at another sick-bed side was over. The second day the few stores in the place were closed, and I heard the toiling of the bedl in the cupola of a little vine-covered church. I felt it my duty to speak to my landlord of the incident and was struck by his reply.

"Yes,' he said, 'it's too bad. If it had been one of us old people we wouldn't have thought anything about it, but for a young person to die in our village is quite a blow. Just seems as if we can't spare 'em.'

Halted by an Aerolite.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. DANVILL, Aug. 19 .- Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Monroe of Monticello, Sullivan caunty, N. Y., who are making a tour in a carriage, were sufficiently close to an aerolite that last night dropped into the ground to feel its heat.

They left Muncey about noon, and were on their way to this city, where they intended to spend the night. They lost their way, and about midnight found themselves on a lonely stretch of road remote from any dwelling. The spot about ten miles from this place is low and swampy and surrounded by wooded hills. Suddenly the sky was illuminated with a strange light, which the next instant lit up the entire landscape, giving it a brilliancy that was blinding. At the same instant loud hiss or swishing sound struck the ears of the man and woman, and simultaneously, it seemed, a blazing mass, not more than ten yards ahead, struck the earth. The roadway trembled under the mighty impact. The occupants of the buggy were nearly overcome by the appalling spectacle, while the horse stood trembling in its tracks.

Mr. Monroe alighted from the buggy and led the horse to the spot where the aerolite had struck. The only trace of the celestial visitor was a volume of steam, which rose from the spot, indicating the presence of water. Mrs. Monroe was made quite ill by the shock, and the couple were obliged to stop at a farmhouse for the night. stretch of road remote from any dwelling

IMPORTANCE OF THE FLOWER TRADE. Of Roses Alone 100,000,000, Worth \$9,000-

000, Are Sold Annually. The exhibition of the Society of American Florists at the Grand Central Palace, which ended on Friday night, did much to impress visitors with the fact that great advances have been made by American florists in recent years. The importance of floriculture was also indicated by some of the odd facts made public.

The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was organized in 1884, and ever since its officers and members have been collecting facts and figures for the use of florists. The most recent figures are those compiled by Prof. B. T. Galloway of the Bureau of Vegetable Pathology and Physiology at Washington. They show that there are not fewer than 9,000 commercial florists' estab-lishments in the United States, and that these florists use 22,500,000 square feet of glass, New York State alone has 1,200 florists' establishments, which use 4,500,000 square feet of glass. Illinois has 800 establishments, with 4.250,000 square feet of glass. The estimate value of all the establishments in the United States is \$11.250.000, and of their total annua output \$27,500,000.

It isn't hard for anybody to see that the question of glass is a serious one with the florists, The greatest enemy they have to meet, not excepting even the destructive bug, is the hailstone. Thousands of feet of glass are destroyed every year by hail storms, and one result of the founding of the Society of American Florists has been the establishment of the Florists' Hail Association of America. This association has an aggregate insurance upon 13,025,762 square feet of glass, more than half of all the florists' glass in the country. Last

of all the florists' glass in the country. Last year the association had to pay for more than 70,000 square feet of glass which had been broken by hall. Concerning the growth of the industry as measured by the glass, President E. M. Wood of the society said in his address opening the convention:

"As an illustration of the remarkable growth of floriculture and horticulture, we may instance the great West, where in some localities it has increased in population in twenty years 400 per cent. The increase of glass in the same time for floriculture and horticulture, is over 1,100 per cent. No one could have foreseen this enormous and phenomenal growth.

Some interesting estimates of the value of different cut flowers annually sold were made by C. W. Ward of Queens, one of the prominent members of the society.

"The estimated value of the cut flowers and

Some interesting estimates of the value of different cut flowers annually sold were made by C. W. Ward of Queens, one of the prominent members of the society.

"The estimated value of the cut flowers annually sold is divided up about as follows: Rosses, \$9,000,000; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000; chrysanthemuns, \$500,000; chrysanthemuns, \$500,000; chrysanthemuns, \$500,000; chrysanthemuns, \$1,000,000; chrysanthemuns, \$100,000; chrysanthemuns, \$1,500,000; chrysanthemuns, \$1,500,00

FOUND HER WEEPING ON THE STREET. The Sympathetic Crowd, Under Skilful Urging.

Then Contributed \$7 to Her Happiness. A woman, in deep mourning and apparently in distress, attracted a crowd of belated citizens on Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street at 2 o'clock in the morning one day last week. She was young and good-looking. She stood looked up and down the pavement as if in search of something. She was nervous and said repeatedly:

"What shall I do? What shall I do?" A dozen young men lit matches and foined in the search. They were unable to find anything. One asked what she had lost.

"Oh, I've lost my pocketbook," said the woman. "It contained all the money I had and I don't know what I shall do." Then she began to weep.
"It's too bad," said some one sympathetically.

"How you came to be so unfortunate?" "I alighted from one of these Eighth avenue cars and just as it was about to start I discovered that my purse was missing. The thought recurred to me that I might have left it on the seat and I shouted to the conductor to stop the car. He refused, but flung something at me which I believe was the pocketbook, and the car was soon out of sight. I thought that I would be able to find it, but it does not seem to be around anywhere. I would not mind it so much only it contained a little

ring belonging to my dead child. Now I have nothing to remember her by."

One man at once said he would pay her fare
One man at once said he would pay her fare home. Another offered to hire a cab, while another proposed to complain of the conductor for his rudeness, if she could only remember

another proposed to complain of the conductor for his rudeness, if she could only remember the number. The woman began to lament and weep again. A tail, well-dressed man, wearing eve glasses, broke through the crowd and spoke to the woman.

"What has happened?"

"Oh, nothing, she said; "only I've been very unfortunate. I have lost my pocketbook and am penniless. It is not that I care about so much. It is my dead baby's ring which I lost with it that worries me the most."

The man without listening further delved down into his inside pocket and produced a card. He handed it to the woman and said:

"This is my business address. Call on me to-morrow. I have influence with the Metropolitan Traction people, and I will see that this conductor is juni-hed. Here, accept this five-dollar bill. It is the smallest I have. It will tide you over till to-morrow."

Here he paused and turning to the crowd continued:

"Gentlemen, I am going to start a subscription for this poor woman. She is unfortunate and deserves your assistance. The same thing may happen any night to your wives, mothers, sweethearts or even your own children. Now who will help her out of her predicament? You see I have contributed \$5, although I am not

sweethearts or even your own children, who will help her out of her predicament?

may happen any hight to your wives, mothers, sweethearts or even your own children. Now who will help her out of her predicament? You see I have contributed \$5, although I am not a millionaire."

Quickly dimes, quarters and halves were subscribed and in allittle while more than \$7 more was collected. The money was turned over to the woman by the man with the eyerlasses. The woman was profuse in her thanks and bidding her benefactors "good night," boarded an uptown car and rode away. A Sun reporter who had observed the whole proceedings thought he would watch the man with the eyerlasses. The latter got on the next car and the reporter followed. The man with the eyerlasses got off at Forty-sixth street and joined the woman who was waiting at the corner for him. The pair greeted each other effusively and then walked arm in arm toward Broadway. As they went along the reporter overheard this: "Say, those guys were dead easy. Why it was the softest graft I ever struck. We got about \$7. Say, this is easier than stealing, and I guess we can make enough to keep us in luxury for a couple of months."

"Yes, they were easy. Let us strike Broadway. We may catch another lay before we go home."

Could Easily Spare the Man.

From the Youth's Companion.

way. home."

From the Youth's Companion.

In connection with the last visit to London of the late Shah of Persia, many stories are told which sound like satire upon the politics of the East. One of these tales, more amusing perhaps than true, is that he surongly advised the Prince of Wales to bake away with a certain influential nobleman who had grown "too powerful to be quite sate."

Another story is vouched for on better evidence. The Shah was taken to visit Newgate prison, and after a somewhat extended examination, he suddenly requested to see an execution. With the utmost politeness the warden of the prison explained that unhappily no one was under sentence just at

happily no one was under sentence just at that time; but the Shah swept away the objections with a wave of his hand.

"Take one of my suite," he said. "Any one will do."

Greatly to his disappointment the officient